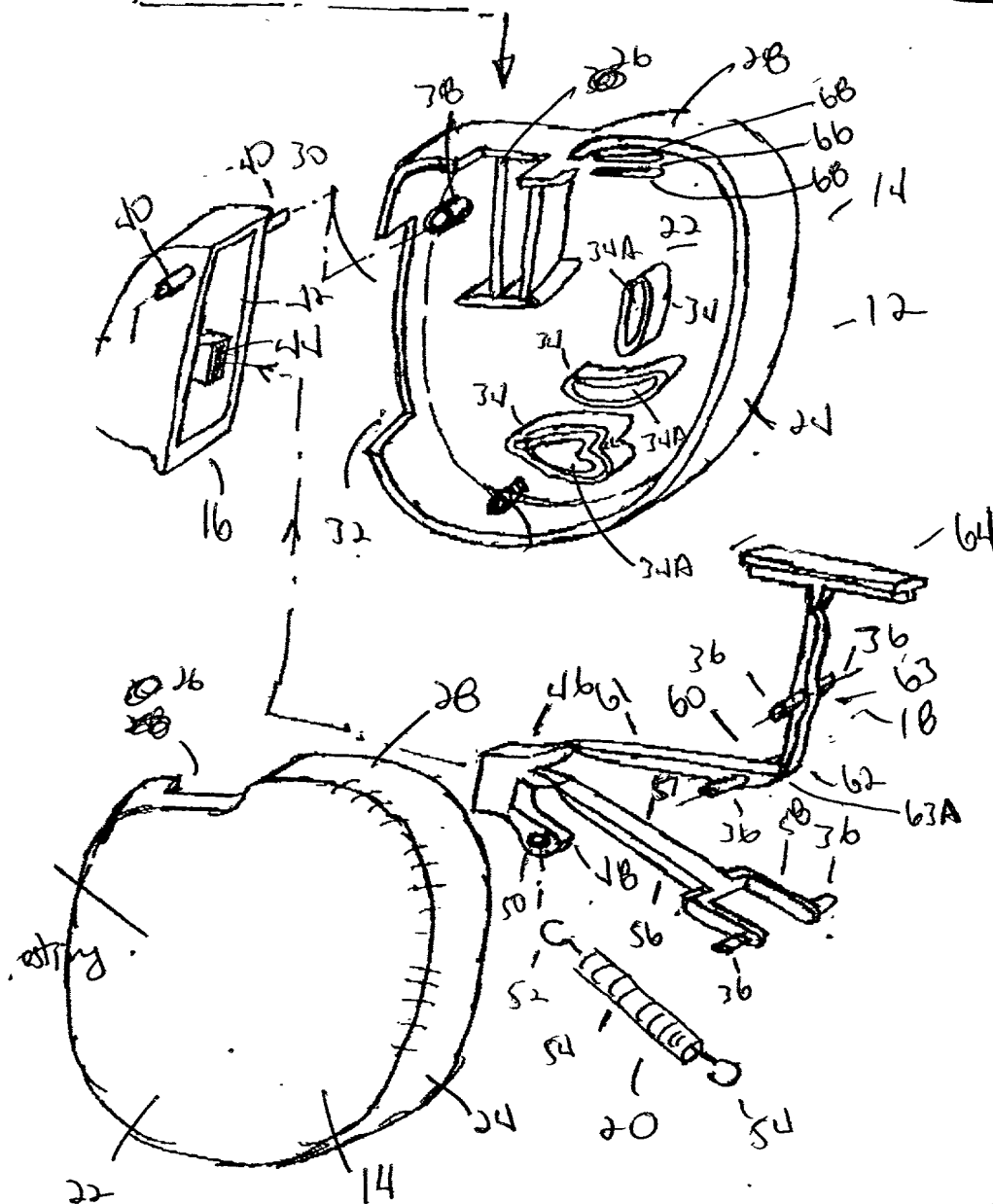


Figure 1



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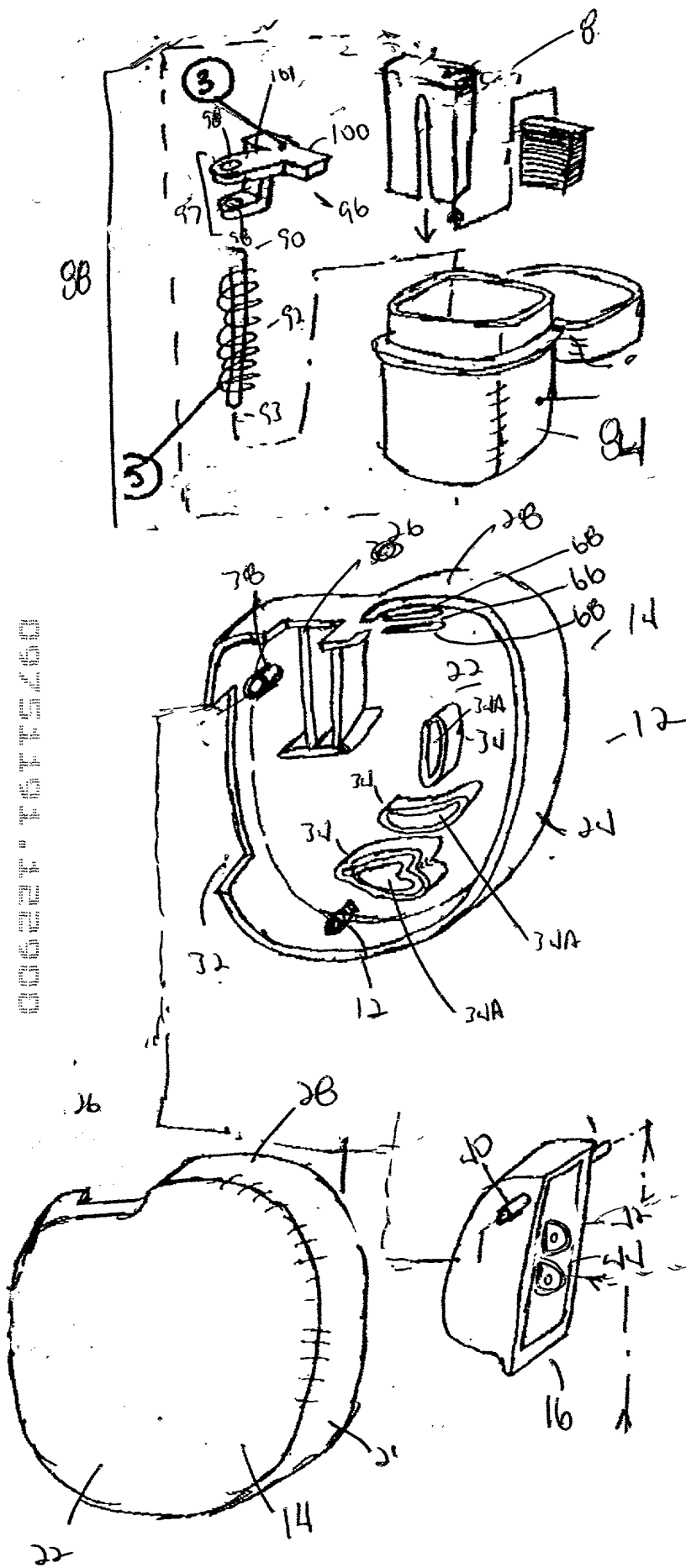
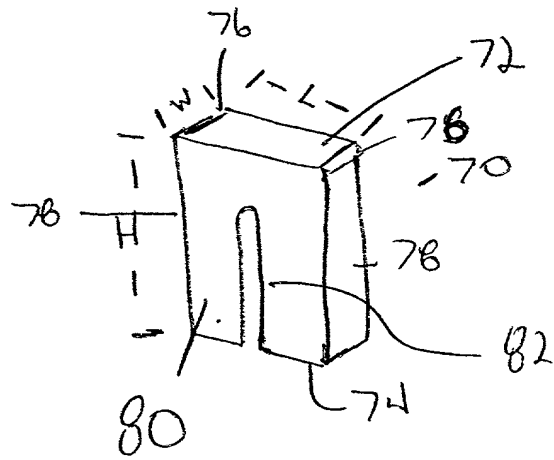


Figure 2

Figure 3



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Figure 3A

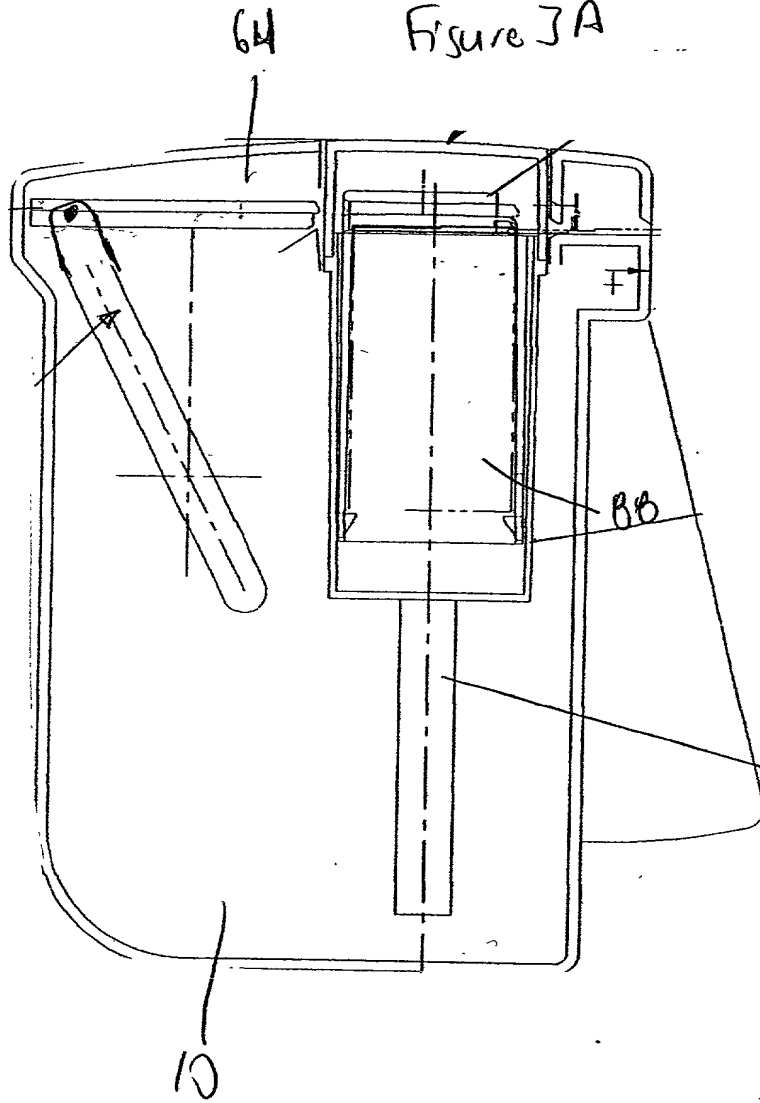


Figure 4

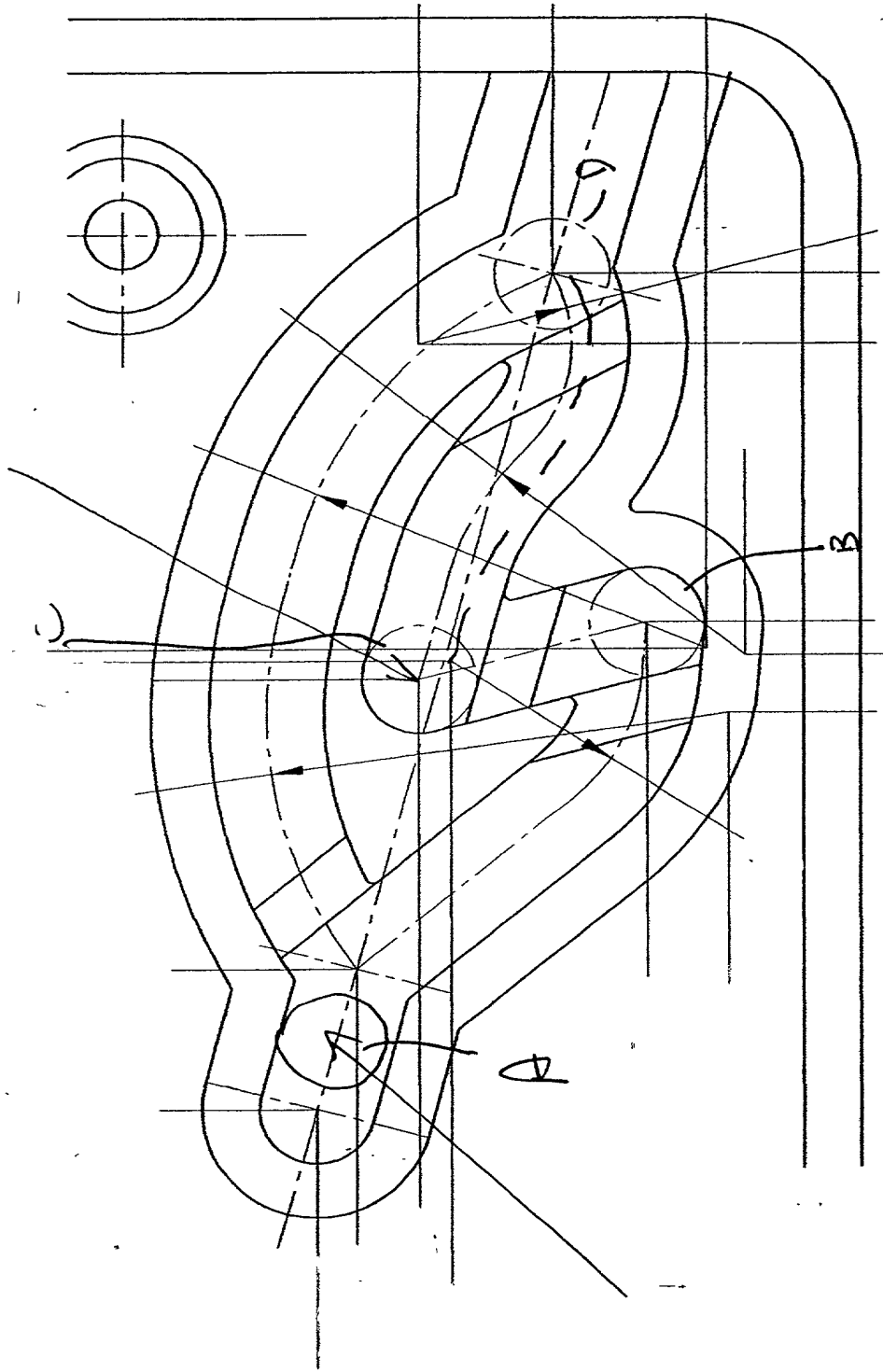
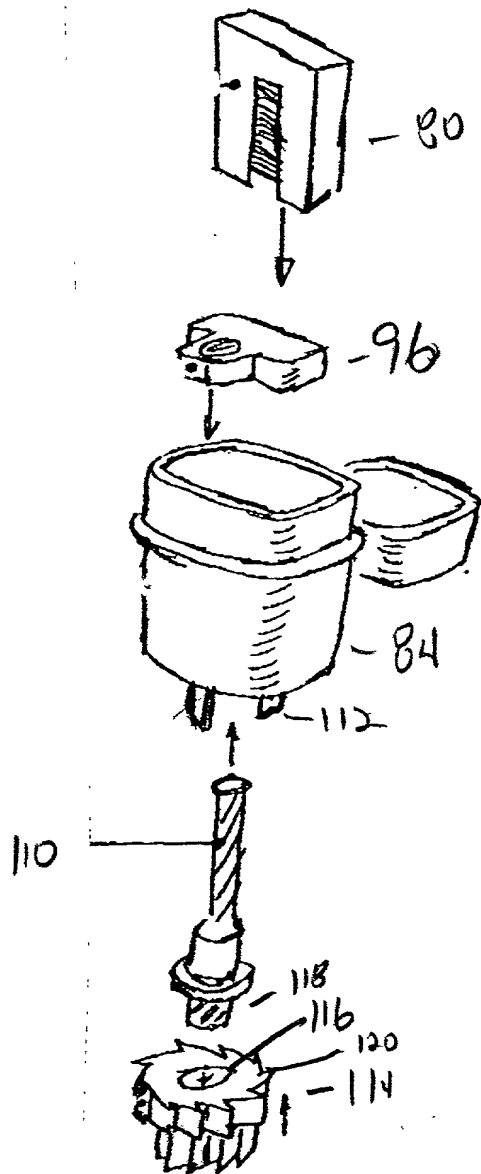
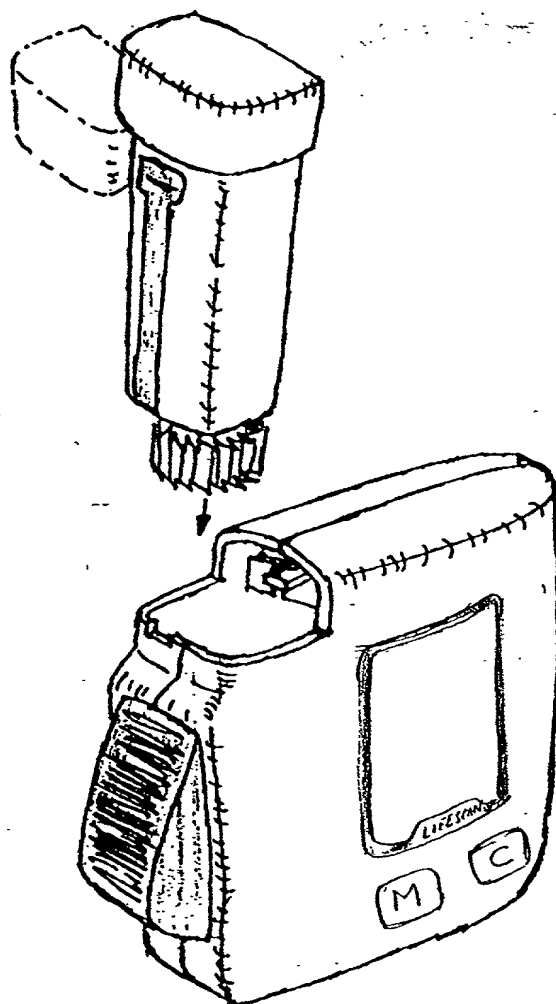


Figure 5



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Figure 6



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Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms, labeled (a) through (l), arranged in a 6x2 grid. Each histogram shows the frequency distribution of the number of children per woman for a specific birth cohort. The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of children' with tick marks at 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with tick marks at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100. The histograms show a general trend of decreasing frequency as the number of children increases. Cohorts (a) through (f) show a peak at 2 children, while cohorts (g) through (l) show a peak at 3 children. The frequency of 0 children increases significantly in the later cohorts, particularly in (k) and (l).

Cohort	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a) 1950-1954	10	40	60	40	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(b) 1955-1959	15	45	55	35	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(c) 1960-1964	20	50	50	30	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(d) 1965-1969	25	55	45	25	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(e) 1970-1974	30	60	40	20	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(f) 1975-1979	35	65	35	15	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(g) 1980-1984	40	70	30	10	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(h) 1985-1989	45	75	25	5	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(i) 1990-1994	50	80	20	2	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(j) 1995-1999	55	85	15	0	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(k) 2000-2004	60	90	10	0	20	10	5	2	1	0	0
(l) 2005-2009	65	95	5	0	20	10	5	2	1	0	0

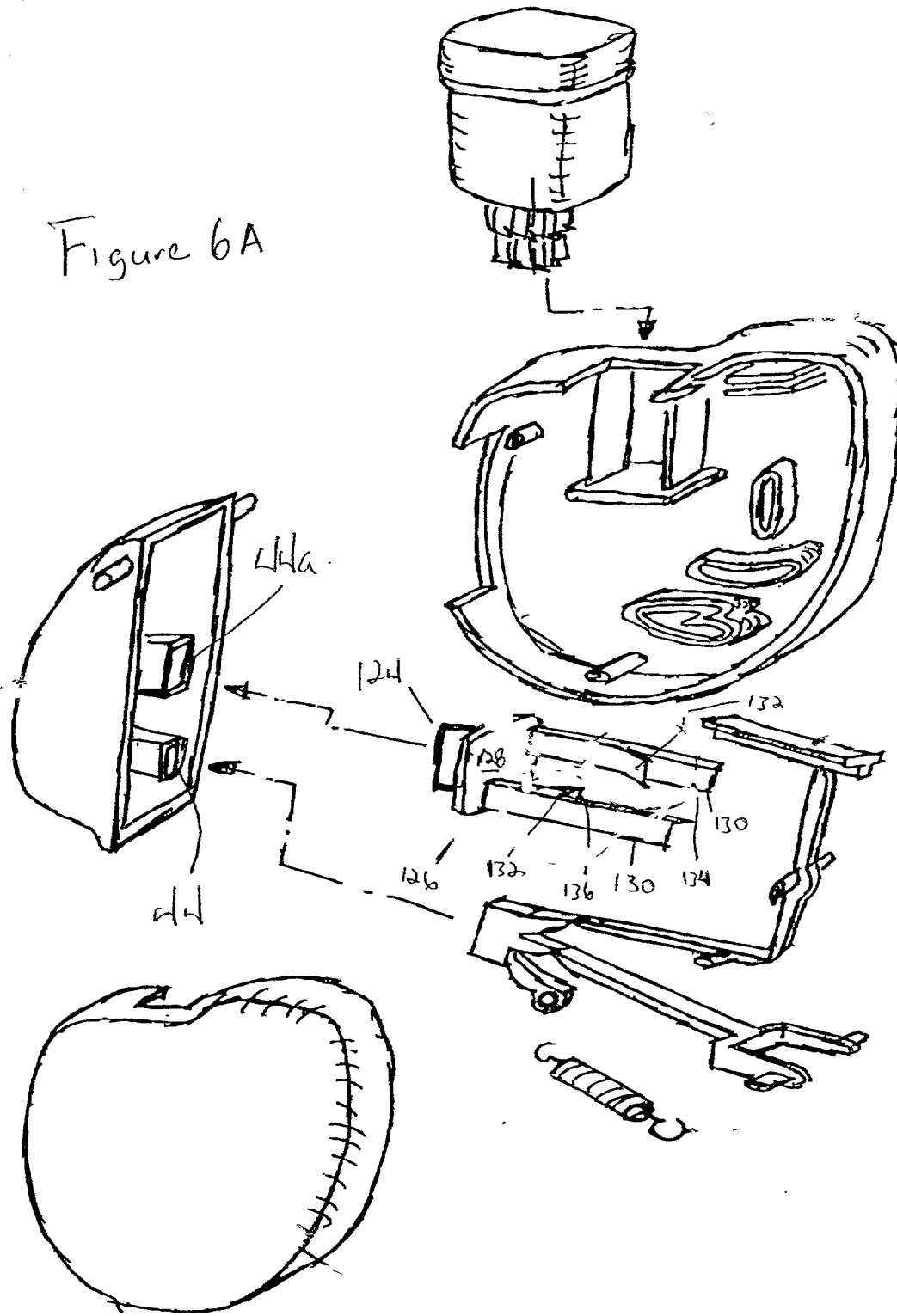




Figure 7

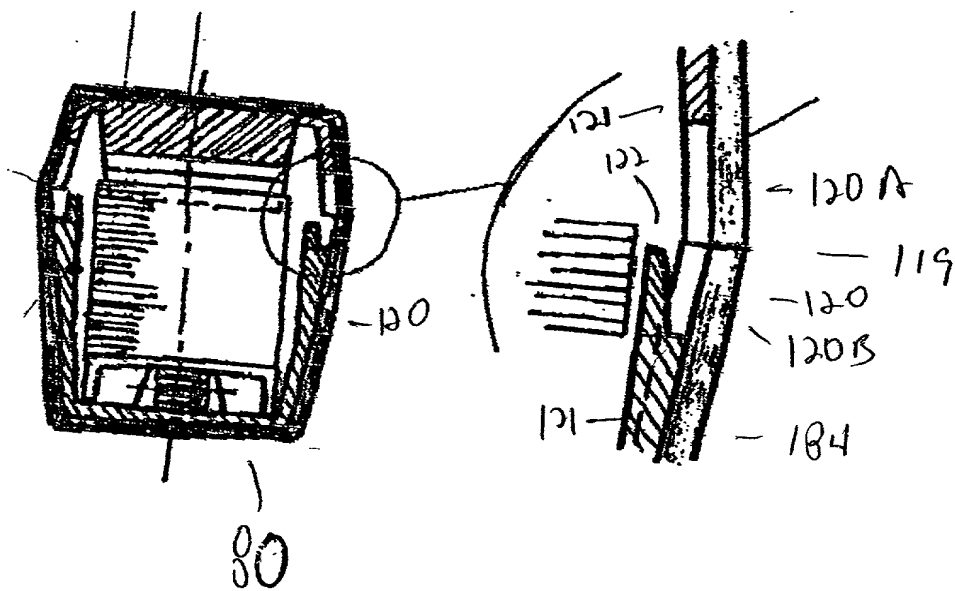


Figure 7A

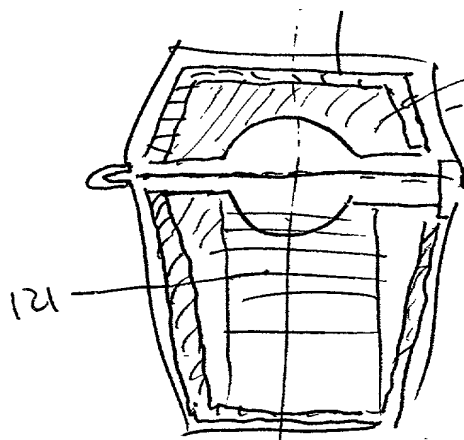
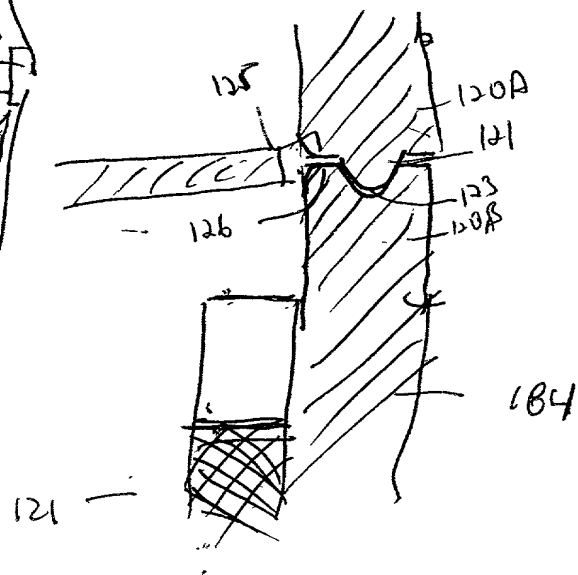


Figure 7B



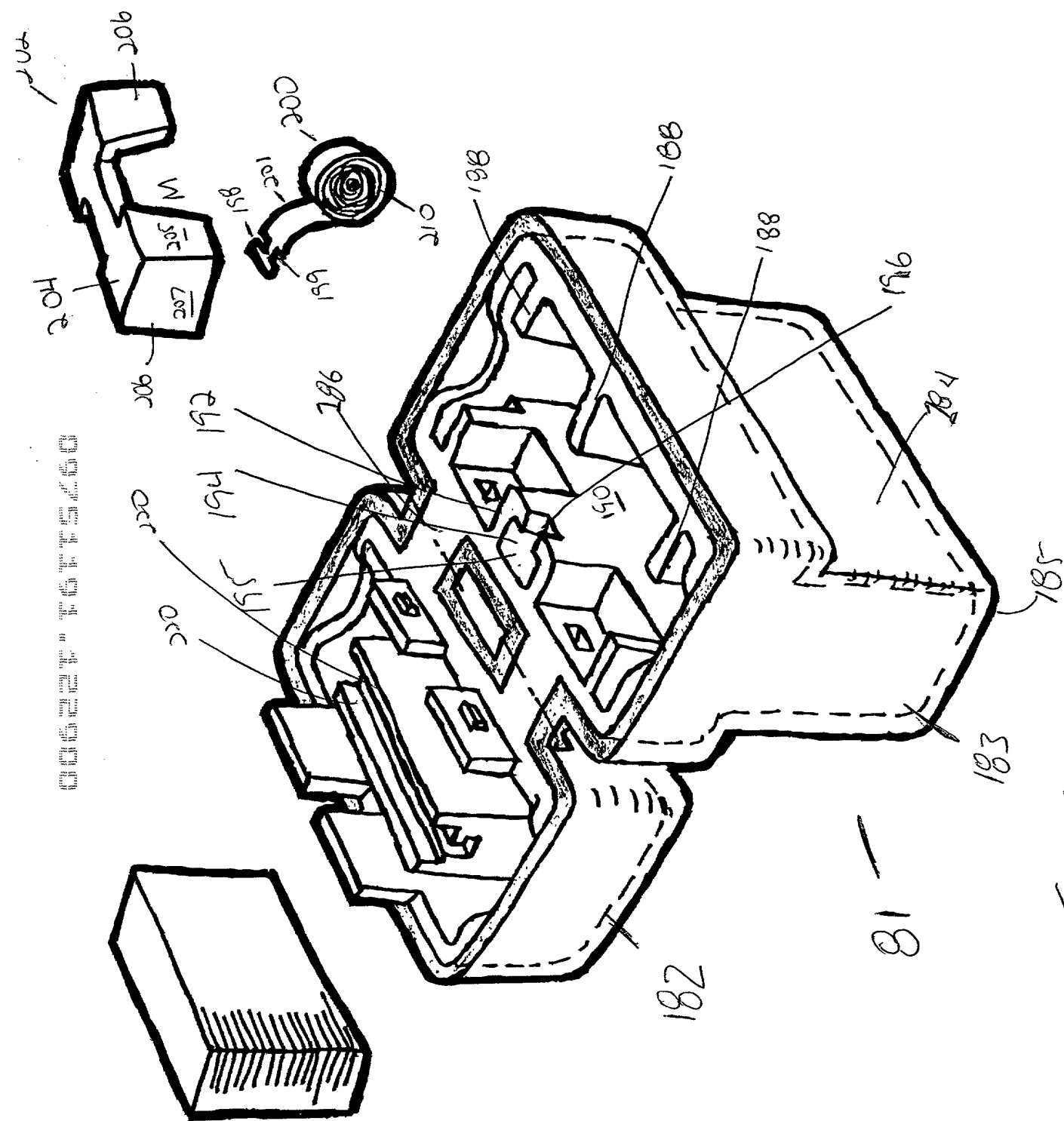


Figure 8